UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,197	10/01/2003	Timothy A. Timmins	41698.1104	7119

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2614	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/23/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/676,197	TIMMINS, TIMOTHY A.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Md S. Elahee	2614

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>03</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11/01/2006*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-32,41,45,48 and 50-67* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-32,41,45,48 and 50-67* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   This action is responsive to an amendment filed on 11/01/2006. Claims 1-32, 41, 45, 48

and 50-67 are pending. Claims 33-40, 42-44, 46, 47 and 49 have been cancelled. Claims 50-67

have been added.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed on 11/01/2006 Remarks have been fully considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection which is deemed appropriate to address all of the

needs at this time.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459

(1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness
or nonobviousness.

5.   Claims 1-7, 10-17, 20, 41, 45, 48, 50 and 65-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Dovolis (U.S. 2001/0034609) in view of Morton et al. (U.S.

2005/0096982).

Regarding claims 1, 41, 48, with respect to Figures 1, 5-12, Dovolis teaches a method for

use by a database [i.e., information repository service] (fig.1, item 14) to enable a consumer

[i.e., user] to share desired information with one or more guests [i.e., parties], the method

comprising:

receiving, by an information repository service, from a web server [i.e., information

service provider] affiliated with the information repository service, (1) information obtained as

a result of a search of a website-based information source performed by the information

service provider on behalf of a user, and (2) first data identifying the user (page 5, paragraphs

0060, 0063-0067, page 6, paragraphs 0070, 0071, 0075).

However, Dovolis does not specifically teach information service provider unaffiliated

with the information repository service. Morton teaches web server 154 [i.e., information

service provider] unaffiliated with the database server 174 [i.e., information repository service]

(fig.10). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Dovolis to incorporate an information   service   provider

unaffiliated with the information repository service in order to deliver all the desired messages to

a remote server such that web server does not have enough burden to store the messages.

Dovolis further teaches storing in a repository, by the information repository service, the information received from the information service provider and the first data identifying the user (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Dovolis further teaches receiving from the user second data identifying one or more parties authorized to access the information (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Dovolis further teaches conveying unique identifier and guest password [i.e., access data] enabling access to the information to the one or more parties (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Dovolis further teaches allowing access by the one or more parties to the desired information in the repository based on the access data (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claims 2 and 12, Dovolis teaches that the repository is accessible through a web portal 16 [i.e., information assistance service] (fig. 1).

Regarding claims 3 and 13, Dovolis teaches that the repository is accessed via a telephone (page 5, paragraph 0056).

Regarding claims 4 and 14, Dovolis teaches that the repository is accessible via the Internet (page 5, paragraph 0056, page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claims 5 and 15, Dovolis teaches that the information source is accessible via the Internet (page 5, paragraph 0056, page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claims 6 and 16, Dovolis teaches that the information source is accessible via a telephone (page 5, paragraph 0056).

Regarding claim 7, Dovolis teaches allowing the user to access the information in the repository (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claims 10 and 20, Dovolis teaches recognizing the one or more parties based, at least in part, on the access data when the one or more parties access the information in the repository (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches maintaining, by an information repository service, in a repository first data identifying a user (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Dovolis further teaches releasing the information to the selected recipients in accordance with the instructions received from the user (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claim 17, Dovolis teaches recognizing the user based, at least in part, on the first data when the user accesses the information at the repository (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claim 45, Dovolis teaches that the stored access data comprises a website link (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Claim 48 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 1 and 41.

Claim 50 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches providing to the user, by the first information service provider, an option to store selected search results in an information repository maintained by the first information service provider (page 5, paragraph 0062, page 6, paragraph 0075).

However, Dovolis does not specifically teach to store selected search results in an information repository maintained by a second information service provider different from the first information service provider. Morton teaches to store selected search results in a database [i.e., information repository] maintained by a database server 174 [i.e., second information service provider] different from the web server 154 [i.e., first information service provider] (fig.10). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dovolis to incorporate the feature of storing selected search results in an information repository maintained by a second information service provider different from the first information service provider in order to deliver all the desired messages to a remote server such that web server does not have enough burden to store the messages.

Regarding claim 65, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the information source comprises one or more of the following: telephone directory information, map information, event information, transportation information, library catalog information, real estate listing information, product catalog information, business-to-business swap information, or shopping information (page 6, paragraph 0071).

Regarding claim 66, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the first information service provider comprises a server associated with a website (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claim 67, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the information repository service comprises an information assistance service (page 6, paragraph 0075).

6.   Claims 31, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morton et al. (U.S. 2005/0096982) in view of Dovolis (U.S. 2001/0034609).

Regarding claim 31, with respect to Figures 7-11, Morton teaches an information storage and retrieval system comprising:

a database [i.e., memory], maintained by a database server [i.e., information repository service], configured to store data (fig.10).

Morton further teaches an interface, maintained by the information repository service, configured to receive from an web server 154 [i.e., information service provider] unaffiliated with the database server 174 [i.e., information repository service] (1) information obtained as a

result of a search of a website-based information source performed by the information service

provider on behalf of a user, and (2) first data identifying the user (fig.10; page 5,

paragraphs 0059-0060).

Morton further teaches receiving from the user second data identifying a third party

authorized to access the information (page 5, paragraphs 0059-0061, 0064).

Morton further teaches a processor, maintained by the information repository service,

configured to store the information received from the information service provider and the

first data identifying the user in the memory (page 5, paragraphs 0059-0060).

However, Morton does not specifically teach receiving a request to access the stored

information from a the third party and allowing the third party to access the stored information if

the third party provides data identifying the user. Dovolis teaches receive a request to access

the stored information from a the third party and allow the third party to access the stored

information if the third party provides data identifying the user (page 6, paragraph 0075). Thus,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify Morton to incorporate the feature of receiving a request to access the stored

information from a the third party and allowing the third party to access the stored information if

the third party provides data identifying the user in order to deliver particular message to

authorized person.

Regarding claim 32, Morton teaches that the processor is configured to receive the

information from a source separate from the system (page 5, paragraphs 0059-006).

7.   Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovolis

in view of Morton et al. further in view of Lambiase (U.S. Patent No. 6,618,477).

        Regarding claims 8 and 18, Dovolis in view of Morton fails to teach "the user is

recognized by the system using an automatic number identification (ANI)". Lambiase teaches

that the user is recognized by the system using an automatic number identification (ANI) (col.5,

line 67-col.6, line 4). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify Dovolis in view of Morton to allow the user being

recognized by the system using an automatic number identification (ANI) as taught by Lambiase.

The motivation for the modification is to locate the record of a user.

8.   Claims 9 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovolis

in view of Morton et al. further in view of May (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,480).

        Regarding claims 9 and 19, Dovolis in view of Morton fails to teach "the user is

recognized by the system using the user's voiceprint". May teaches that the USER1 [i.e., user] is

recognized by the system using the user's voiceprint (col.6, lines 33, 34). Thus, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

Dovolis in view of Morton to allow the user being recognized by the system using the user's

voiceprint as taught by May. The motivation for the modification is to identify caller using his

speech.

9.   Claims 21-27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Dovolis

in view of Morton et al. further in view of Handel et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0035501).

Claim 21 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 1 and

11. Furthermore, Dovolis in view of Morton does not specifically teach "a gateway, maintained

by an information repository service, configured to store first data identifying a user". Handel

teaches a profile gateway server [i.e., gateway], maintained by an information repository service,

configured to store first data identifying a user (fig.17; page 23, paragraph 0179). Thus, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify Dovolis in view of Morton to incorporate a gateway, maintained by an information

repository service, configured to store first data identifying a user as taught by Handel. The

motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide service to the profile

owner.

Regarding claims 22-27 and 30 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with

respect to claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17 and 10.

10.   Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovolis in view

of Morton et al. further in view of Handel et al. further in view of Lambiase (U.S. Patent No.

6,618,477).

Regarding claim 28, Dovolis in view of Morton further in view of Handel fails to teach

"the user is recognized by the system using an automatic number identification (ANI)".

Lambiase teaches that the user is recognized by the system using an automatic number

identification (ANI) (col.5, line 67-col.6, line 4). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dovolis in view of Morton further in view of Handel to allow the user being recognized by the system using an automatic number identification (ANI) as taught by Lambiase. The motivation for the modification is to locate the record of a user.

11.   Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovolis in view of Morton et al. further in view of Handel et al. further in view of May (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,480).

Regarding claim 29, Dovolis in view of Morton further in view of Handel fails to teach "the user is recognized by the system using the user's voiceprint". May teaches that the USER1 [i.e., user] is recognized by the system using the user's voiceprint (col.6, lines 33, 34). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dovolis in view of Morton further in view of Handel to allow the user being recognized by the system using the user's voiceprint as taught by May. The motivation for the modification is to identify caller using his speech.

12.   Claims 51-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovolis in view of Morton et al. further in view of Hinton (U.S. 2004/0128383).

Regarding claim 51, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 50, further comprising: receiving, by the first information service provider, a selection of the option by the user, first data identifying the user (page 5, paragraph 0062, page 6, paragraph 0075).

However, Dovolis in view of Morton does not specifically teach receiving from the user second data associated with the second information service provider. Hinton teaches receiving from the user second data associated with the second information service provider (page 2, paragraph 0020, page 10, paragraphs 0116,0117). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dovolis in view of Morton to receive from the user second data associated with the second information service provider in order to deliver desired information to a particular service provider at the user's own choice.

Dovolis further does not specifically teach providing to the second information service provider, by the first information service provider, selected search results and the first data, in response to the selection of the option. Morton teaches providing to the database server 174 [i.e., second information service provider], by the web server 154 [i.e., first information service provider], selected search results and the first data, in response to the selection of the option (fig. 10; page 5, paragraphs 0059, 0060). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dovolis to incorporate the feature of providing to the second information service provider, by the first information service provider, selected search results and the first data, in response to the selection of·the option in

order to deliver all the desired messages to a remote server such that web server can save enough space to store further messages at later time.

Dovolis further teaches receiving from the user, by the database, third data identifying one or more parties intended as recipients of the selected search results (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Dovolis further teaches allowing, by the first information service provider, the one or more parties to access the selected search results (page 6, paragraph 0075).

However, Dovolis further does not specifically teach allowing, by the second information service provider, the one or more parties to access the selected search results. Morton teaches allowing, by the second information service provider, the one or more parties to access the selected search results (fig.10; page 4, paragraphs 0046, 0051, page 5, paragraphs 0059, 0060). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Dovolis to incorporate the feature of allowing, by the second information service provider, the one or more parties to access the selected search results in order to deliver all the desired messages to a particular recipient remote server.

Regarding claims 52, 61, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 51, wherein the first information service provider comprises a server associated with a website (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claims 53, 62, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 51, wherein the information source comprises one or more of the following: telephone directory information, map information, event information, transportation information, library

catalog information, real estate listing information, product catalog information, business-to-business swap information, or shopping information (page 6, paragraph 0071).

Regarding claims 54, 63 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 50. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 51, wherein   the information service provider comprises an information assistance service (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claim 55 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 50. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 51, wherein the user communicates with the second information service provider by telephone (page 5, paragraph 0056).

Regarding claim 56 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 50. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches the method of claim 51, wherein the user communicates with the second information service provider via an internet (page 5, paragraph 0056, page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claims 57, 64 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 50. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches website address [i.e., a uniform resource locator ("URL")] associated with the information service provider (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claim 58 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 50. Furthermore, Dovolis teaches transmitting to the one or more parties, by the information service provider, access data enabling the one or more parties to access the selected search results (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Regarding claim 59, Dovolis teaches the access data comprises one or more items chosen from the group consisting of: a username, a personal identification number ("PIN"), password, a toll-free telephone number, and a URL (page 6, paragraph 0075).

Claim 60 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 50 and 51.

Conclusion

13.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Enzmann et al. (U.S. 6,516,203) teach Method and system for providing additional information to a subscriber based on a universal resource locator,

Carlin et al. (U.S. 6,119,152) teach System for hosting an on-line shopping service for remotely-located service providers, and

Lowery (U.S. 2003/0093287) teach Method and apparatus for facilitating communication regarding a customer.
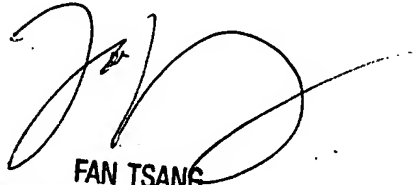
14.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Md S. Elahee whose telephone number is (571) 272-7536. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M. E.

MD SHAFIUL ALAM ELAHEE
January 12, 2007

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